

**USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program**  
**Effigy Mounds National Monument**

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***Nuphar lutea ssp. advena* - *Nymphaea odorata* Herbaceous Vegetation**

COMMON NAME	Broadleaf Pondlily - White Waterlily Herbaceous Vegetation
SYNONYM	Water Lily Aquatic Wetland
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS	Herbaceous Vegetation (V)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS	Hydromorphic rooted vegetation (V.C)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP	Temperate or subpolar hydromorphic rooted vegetation (V.C.2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP	Natural/Semi-natural Temperate or subpolar hydromorphic-rooted vegetation (V.C.2.N)
FORMATION	Permanently flooded temperate or subpolar hydromorphic rooted vegetation (V.C.2.N.a)
ALLIANCE	NYMPHAEA ODORATA - NUPHAR SPP. PERMANENTLY FLOODED TEMPERATE HERBACEOUS ALLIANCE

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 3

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Permanently flooded temperate or subpolar hydromorphic rooted vegetation

**CONCEPT SUMMARY**

***Globally***

This rooted aquatic or open marsh community occupies shallow water depressions, oxbow ponds, backwater sloughs of river floodplains, slow moving streams, ponds, and small lakes throughout the central and eastern United States. It is dominated by rooted, floating-leaved aquatic species, with both submergent and emergent aquatics also present. *Nuphar lutea ssp. advena* and *Nymphaea odorata* are dominants. Other species present may include *Brasenia schreberi*, various *Potamogeton* spp., *Polygonum amphibium*, and *Polygonum amphibium* var. *emersum* (= *Polygonum coccineum*). Submerged aquatics more common in the southern part of the range include *Cabomba caroliniana*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, and *Heteranthera dubia*.

**RANGE**

***Effigy Mounds National Monument***

***Globally***

This rooted aquatic community occupies shallow, quiet waters throughout the central and eastern United States, extending from Maine to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Oklahoma and east to Georgia.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION**

***Effigy Mounds National Monument***

***Globally***

This community occupies shallow water depressions, oxbow ponds, and backwater sloughs of river floodplains, ponds, and small lakes.

**MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES**

***Effigy Mounds National Monument***

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
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***Globally***

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
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**CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES**

***Effigy Mounds National Monument***

***Globally***

**VEGETATION DESCRIPTION**

***Effigy Mounds National Monument***

***Globally***

This community is dominated by rooted, floating-leaved aquatic species, with both submergent and emergent aquatics also present. *Nuphar lutea ssp. advena* and *Nymphaea odorata* are dominants. Other species present include *Brasenia schreberi*, various *Potamogeton* spp., *Polygonum amphibium*, and *Polygonum amphibium* var. *emersum* (= *Polygonum coccineum*) (Anderson 1982). Submerged aquatic species more common in the southern part of the range include *Cabomba caroliniana*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, and *Heteranthera dubia*. This broadly conceived type may include ponds, or zones of ponds, dominated by *Nymphaea odorata*, with or without *Nuphar lutea ssp. advena*.

**OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES**

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CONSERVATION RANK G4G5. The dominant species in stands of this vegetation are widespread across the eastern and central United States and adjacent Canada. This is not a rare or imperiled vegetation type, even though its occurrence is poorly documented. Stands may occur in natural lakes and ponds or in artificial impoundments.

DATABASE CODE CEGL002386

#### COMMENTS

*Effigy Mounds National Monument*

#### *Globally*

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